THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The Sentinel is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next,	$4.00
For one month,	1.00
For two months,	2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

THE NEW POLITICAL BATTLE IN MAINE.

A NEW ORGANIZATION OF PARTIES.

[From the New York Herald]

The democracy of the North recognize the fixed fact that their Chicago platform has gone down with the Southern rebellion, the Southern confederacy, Southern slavery and the Atlantic cable; and in casting about for a new point of departure they are beginning to rally around the administration. The radical abolitionists, on the other hand, with the extinction of Southern slavery, are moving heaven and earth to get up a new sectional agitation and a new division of parties on their demand for immediate and unconditional suffrage to the emancipated blacks of the rebel States, as the essential condition of their restoration to a voice in our national affairs; and upon this issue the abolition disorganizers are taking ground in fierce hostility to the administration.

In the State of Maine, for example, the Republican Convention of the 10th instant adopted a platform which, although in general terms signifying little or nothing, expresses the confidence of the party in President Johnson, still emphatically asserts the right of the colored people to the elective franchise, and holds the ground that Southern people should be kept under provisional governments until it has been proved that their loyalty may be trusted, and that they ought not to be admitted to representation in Congress until they have prohibited slavery in their State constitutions and removed color disabilities in all matters of political rights. This is tantamount to a declaration of war against the restoration programme of President Johnson. But the democrats of Maine, cutting loose from their party trumpery and dead timber—the accumulations of the last thirty years—have emphatically resolved that, "banishing narrow considerations, we will cordially support Andrew Johnson in the policy he has taken towards placing the rebel States in their proper position, and harmonizing conflicting questions."

Thus upon this new issue of negro suffrage the republicans of Maine have boldly entered the field in hostility to the administration, while the democrats as boldly declare that they will "cordially support Andrew Johnson in the policy he has taken." This new division of parties will probably culminate in an attempt to Tylerize President Johnson; but there is every prospect that, should the attempt be made, the consequences will be even more disastrous to the party concerned than they were in the case of Captain Tyler. At all events, from this new order of battle between the republicans and democrats of Maine, the results of the September Maine elections will be of the highest political importance to the whole country and to all parties concerned.

From the beginning of the present century Maine, as a district of Massachusetts and as a State, has pretty faithfully given the first popular manifestations of the various political revolutions through which the country has passed — From the time of the first Presidential agitation of the claims of Andrew Jackson, especially have the elections of Maine revealed the changing currents of public opinion, from one party and one policy to another party and another policy, down to this day. She has almost as surely sounded the signal of each of our great political changes as the Empire State of New York has given the decisive blow. Therefore we shall look with more than ordinary interest to the results of the Maine election of the 11th day of next September. It will go very far to show whether the public mind of the Northern States is settling down to the calm, considerate and conservative policy adopted by Andrew Johnson for the full reclamation of the Southern States or is ripe for the immediate experiment of unconditional negro suffrage in the South with all the hazards of a violent political agitation and a bloody conflict between the two races of that section.

From all the signs of the times around us—East, West, North and South—the great body of the people of all parties, and all races too, have confidence in the wisdom and sound patriotism, liberty and humanity of President Johnson — The prevailing belief is that he is laboring faithfully to restore the Southern States upon a solid basis of loyalty; that he is aiming to do justice to Southern whites and blacks, and that if he is moving slowly he is step by step moving safely and steadily onward. The American people we say, place great confidence in the wisdom of Andrew Johnson, from his long and eventful experience in the South as a public man, and from his thorough knowledge of all the difficulties to be considered in changing the Southern black population from the restrictions, the ignorance and oppression of slavery to the political rights of freemen. A transformation in the relations of these people to their white neighbors so vast and comprehensive cannot be made in a day, nor suddenly attempted by outside pressure, without danger of a violent collision between the two races. This collision President Johnson is endeavoring to avoid, in a policy which looks to the ultimate concession of negro suffrage by gradual approaches. He does not wish to step from a war of sections to a war of races, but wishes rather, by every practicable conciliation, to harmonize the two races of the South under the new order of things before even agitating the question of negro political equality.

We believe, therefore, that in their resolution cordially to support Andrew Johnson in the policy which he has adopted the democracy of Maine have taken the right road for success. Every doubt upon the subject will be speedily removed if the Southern responsible whites in the work of State reorganization confided to their hands, will only proceed themselves to the recognition of the principle involved in the question of negro suffrage. In any event, however, the Maine democracy, in resolving to stand by President Johnson against the abolition fanatics, have hit upon the right road for the next Presidency as we expect to see in the results of the approaching Maine election.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER B RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. • RALEIGH, THURSDAY, AUG., 24, 1865. NO. 15

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Aug 14 tf

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FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

The Commercial Department will receive the special attention of Southern men well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$10,00
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☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re-established to justify it.
☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.
W. H. BERNARD, BERNARD & BARRY,
JOHN D. BARRY, Editors and Proprietors.
au 9 1m

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OF THE
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[illegible] As to its form, it will primarily be devoted to the interests of those [illegible] the community immediately surrounding it, but will strive to [illegible] and adventure them in accordance with the progressive ideas of the [illegible] At the same time it will not be unmindful of the peculiarities of the wants of the general public. While it will not enter the arena of political controversy, it will be made the vehicle of independent discussion of State or National expediency, as it may appear, always consistent with an unswerving loyalty to the common Government.
It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic, and will keep the reader [illegible] and will carry a sub editor or correspondent in every county in the State, thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.
Every effort will be made to render the "Journal" an advertising medium peculiarly to the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure the extended
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Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhold the price of subscription until the receipt of the first number.
If sufficient encouragement is realized, the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866.
Address, L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Aug. 19 tf Raleigh, N. C.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED

THE Proprietors of the long established and popular family journal,
THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,
take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to
POLITE LITERATURE.
It is a genial companion for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the home, wife and agriculturalist.
It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.
TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.
Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.
☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges are respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9 tf

THE KEY STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is [illegible] and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography it will be equal to any publication in the United States.
TERMS Subscription one year $3.
Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.
☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges are respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9 tf

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.
This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, political and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provisions &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily papers.
Having no party purpose to subserve, and no political speculations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people unbiassed by partisan feeling or personal animosity.
Persons in the city desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will find the office at our office in the [illegible] house, and opposite to Yarboro' House to give us their names.
TERMS—Single copies 5 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsboys $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising one square or less inserted [illegible] and liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.
☞ In a few days the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.
J. D. BUFHAM,
aug 19 tf N. B. [illegible]
The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi weekly for the present.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January $4,00
For one month - - - - - 1,00
" two months - - - - - 2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

OUR ESTIMABLE NEIGHBOR, the *Standard*, has so thorough an indoctrination into the mysteries and modes of partyism—is so veteran a dragoon in party tactics, that even in a time of peace, when all are for peace and all for Union, it pricks its ears at the most distant intonations of a bumble-bee, mistaking it for its old horn.

Moreover, it has a special fondness for "organs," so much addicted is it to play the "organ"—"to kill and make alive." But the *Sentinel* aspires to no such dizzy elevation; yet if at any time truth demands that it shall do simple justice to a political foe, especially when he is on his back, and every one is kicking him, it will not be slow to do it.

Who, but the *Standard*, could see in the *Sentinel's* article about Mr. Davis, any special anxiety to hold him up as a peace man, much less to put him forward as our peace candidate? Even our keen-eyed neighbor was at least four or five days making up such a decision.

Mr. Jefferson Davis had been held up for years continuously, as preferring a war to peace. The *Standard* had contributed largely to that impression. Even since his downfall, his incarceration and on the eve of his trial, the public prejudice against the man, had been intensified by attacks upon him, and the *Standard* could wish he was hung, just as it could abuse and urge the capture of Gov. Vance for a reward of $25,000, after his fall.

The correspondence between the lamented Lincoln and Mr. Greeley offered a fit occasion to disabuse the public mind, that Mr. Davis had been such an intense war man, and we embraced it, to do him though fallen, simple justice. He was no favorite of ours. His administration had been any thing else but satisfactory to us, and yet in his fall and degradation, we had no heart to speak otherwise of him than kindly. This was the upshot of our offending. Yet the *Standard* raises the cry of party and another candidate.

The *Sentinel* is the organ of no party. If there be any other party but a Union party, it does not belong to it. Nor does it seek or desire at this juncture any division or discord or partyism. It it opposed to the whole programme of partyism in our present condition. It is in favor of the earliest adjustment of our difficulties with the National government in good faith. It accepts cordially the platform of President Johnson for the reconstruction of the Southern States, as it does the pains-taking policy of Gov. Holden in carrying out that platform, and it will sustain them in all legitimate efforts to accomplish it. What more is wanting?

WE OBSERVE that a letter-writer from Beaufort N. C. to the Northern press, upon the authority of a Mr. A. Dickinson, repeats substantially the slanders which have been circulated in regard to the treatment of colored people in Fayetteville. The Mayor of Fayetteville and the Sheriff of Cumberland, have denied these stories, and they will be vouched for by every respectable man in the County. There is evidently an object to be gained by these letter writers. It seems to be a concerted plan to decry and injure the people of this State, and to render them odious with the government and the North. It is suspected that certain interested parties are concerned in this libellous, wicked, defamatory course.

WE PUBLISH A CAMP sketch to-day from the Petersburg *Index*. Many of our readers were active participants in the late unfortunate war.—There is a class of readers who are specially interested in descriptions of battles or the movements of an army. We should be glad to gratify this taste, if some of our readers would furnish us truthful sketches of camp life, incidents of battles, &c., which would pleasantly beguile an hour and stir up the recollections of comrades.—We want nothing overdrawn or merely fanciful, but something strictly true, ingenuous to combatants and inoffensive to all parties. Who will try?

WE ACKNOWLEDGE OUR indebtedness to the continual kindness of our friend D. Worth at the Company Shops, to Dr. E. B King, High Point, J. H. Branch, Enfield, J. A. Henley, Franklinton, and S. A. White, Mebanesville, for good list of subscribers. Send them along friends.

TOBACCO SALES.—The following prices, says the Petersburg *Index*, were obtained at the warehouses offering tobacco Monday:

More's Warehouse—Good Shipping $26; Common Leaf $12 75.

West Hill Warehouse—6 hhds. from $35 to 17.

THOSE LETTER WRITERS AND telegraphic despatch-men in the South to the Northern press, are becoming exceedingly troublesome and offensive. We are not indisposed to hear the whole truth in regard to the Southern people. If they are not true, do not mean what they say, let them be exposed. But the statements of many of these letter writers have been so false, so utterly without foundation, we know not what credit to give to any of them.

We transfer to our columns to-day one of those missiles from the latest New York *Herald* received, hailing from this city. If Gen. Kilpatrick has written to any prominent citizen of this city, we have not heard it. If he has given foundation for the statements of this dispatch-man, we are not aware of it. Gen. Kilpatrick was in the city some days ago. We are sure he is incapable of misrepresenting our people, and that he has no desire to do them injustice. Furthermore, all that we have heard, inclines us to the belief, that the opinion of Gen. Kilpatrick as expressed to our citizens, of the working of President Johnson's plan of reconstruction in the State, has been of a favorable character. In this view of the case; we do not feel at liberty to give credit to the statements of this writer.

If Gen. Kilpatrick entertains the views attributed to him by this writer, we must say that our information as to the temper and purposes of our people, are widely different from his. So far as our information extends throughout the State, there is but one disposition manifest, and that it is to carry out strictly in good faith, the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. The slavery question our people generally, consider dead. We know of no anxiety to revive it. Our approaching State Convention we predict, will do all that President Johnson expects and desires.—There is but one point about which there is likely to be a breach, between our people, and even the radical abolitionists of the North, and that is the question of negro suffrage. On this point our people are unanimous in their opposition to it. To give the colored race social and political equality with the whites, is what no decent Southern man will advocate. But as to the desire and purpose of our people to return to the Union in good faith, with slavery perpetually abolished, we have not the shadow of a doubt.

THE STANDARD WANTS men elected to the State Convention who "will be anxious to do their work and go home." We have observed that men who are usually brought out as candidates for office, by party machinery, by caucusses and conventions, care very little about any other work but to please the party. The great interests of State are compromised for the purpose of promoting the ends of party. Such men care but little about work except secret work, manoeuvering and plotting, and care less about getting home until the party is served.

The *Standard* is concerned about wolves in Wake County. We thought they skedaddled fifty years ago. Ah! but they are wolves in sheep's clothing, that it is afraid of. But who are they? What gentleman is a wolf, that has been named for the Convention? Can the County Convention do better than to take those already named? No Convention can be properly constituted by primary meetings at this late day. Better let well enough alone.

WE BELIEVE THAT that the tone of public sentiment in the State is right—that our people generally take a sober view of things and are decided and honest in accepting of the terms of reconstruction proposed by the President.

A friend at Lincolnton in this State says:

"As far as our people are concerned, every one, as far as I know, is accommodating himself to present circumstances, without repining after what is lost. There is no discontent in this portion of the State, but a longing for a restoration of civil law."

There is a break, unfinished work, on the Rail Road from Kingsville to Branchville, S. C., of ten miles, and another of forty miles between Branchville and Augusta. The travel from Augusta to Mobile is uninterrupted.

We are indebted to our enterprising cotemporary, the Petersburg *Index*, for the latest news in this issue.

The following is clipped from the Richmond correspondence of the Petersburg *Express*.

The *Whig* very sensibly advises the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. No one should be supported for the Legislature or Congress who does not fairly and squarely take this position. At best it will be hard enough to get men for these offices who will prove unobjectionable to the North. Many persons are offering for prominent positions, both in the State and National governments, whose names and acts for the four years, have been closely identified with the existence of the war. It is unjust to the people, who have not the means of ascertaining the true position of the South in this scheme of reconstruction, for these men to ask their votes under any circumstances. They may be supported because they are admired as men of integrity and worth, but if it was generally known that their motives, would be impugned by the people of the North, and their action set aside by the authorities, the voters would surely look around and select men whom they could trust, and, who at the same time, would give no offence to the people of the North. Some will say "we can try and see what effect our selection of men whom we admire will have!" We, of Virginia, have a precedent in the election of officers for this city. The result of it is known to all. People should not consult their prejudice, in this matter. Having had four months to consider the probable course that will be taken by the government towards us, this conclusion is the only rational one. If the South prefers to be governed by Union soldiers, to Union men—men who have never been prominent secessionists—the South shall have the advantage of this preference.

For the Sentinel.

Reflections upon the Delphia Papers.

Delphi says "the Constitution of 76 is a failure." A great mistake arising from his confounding the order, harmony and discipline of the Constitution with the strong arm of violence and faction, which for a time has suspended the Constitution. Delphi fails to distinguish between the Constitution and the sword. If ever a nation was happy—if ever a nation was visibly blessed of God,—if ever a nation was honored abroad and respected at home, it was this nation under the Constitution.

If ever a nation was unhappy,—if ever a nation was visibly cursed of God,—if ever a nation lost caste at home and abroad, it was this nation, when in its partizan fury it trampled on the Constitution and flourished the sword.

The people can have no greater blessing than the Constitution as it is—no greater curse than the sword which the Delphi papers mistake for the Constitution.

The great object of the Constitution, is justice and peace. The Constitution looks upon war as the greatest of all human evils. The Delphi papers point out no defects of the Constitution; they exhibit neither reverence, respect nor admiration for it. Let me copy for the benefit of the author, something I once read in a book:

"Sir Joshua Reynolds speaking of his own profession said "if we find ourselves indisposed to admire such writers as Virgil and Livy, or such artists as Raphael and Michael Angelo, whom all the learned admire, we must follow our own fancies, but study them until we know how and what we ought to admire; and if we cannot arrive at this admiration with knowledge, let us conclude that we are dull, rather than the rest of the world has been imposed upon."

This is a good rule with regard to our admired Constitution. I commend it to Delphi-papers.—If Delphi will tell us who he voted for for President first and last, the public can better judge, whether it is the constitution that has failed or the political teachings of Delphi and his party. When he answers this inquiry, we promise to show it was Delphi's principles, and not the constitution, that failed, and that it is better for Delphi papers to correct their political errors than regenerate the Constitution.

Delphi papers No. 5. say "all white men in this State are now equal. Aristocrats sneer at this doctrine. The great emancipation of the white race is a fixed fact."

I know a man three times scourged at the whipping post for larceny, who is he equal to?—Did the revolution bring him up to equality with all white men, or did it throw all white men down on an equality with him? No. 5 contradicts the great Declaration which says "all mankind (without reference to color) are born free and equal." Will Delphi papers contradict the declaration of Independence, by denying the equality of the negro? Can he show that the negro had a different origin from the white man?

I have no doubt the Delphi papers believe in the declaration of Independence. But I tell the author of those papers, that that part of the declaration which asserts equality with negroes is false.

Delphi says "universal equality must come. If 'the lion and lamb are to lie down together,' surely the Pope and Luther, Victoria and Punch &c., will dine at the same table;" and before you get the equality, the Delphi papers must not be above eating and intermarrying with negroes. If the lion and lamb will lie down together, can't the black and white race? I want Delphi papers to answer this. His writing shows he believes not only in the "equality of white men," but in the equality of races.

Yours, DELPHI.

From the New York Herald.

Another Associated Press Dispatch.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug 16, 1865.

Major General Kilpatrick has written a letter to a gentleman in this city, endorsing the course of the Raleigh *Progress* and the course of the "loyal" representatives of the Northern press, for exposing the evil intentions of the disloyal leaders in this State, which, the General says, "represents the true condition of affairs, not only in North Carolina, but in all the other insurrectionary States, and that these facts should not be smothered up by the friends of the government, but should be generally known, that the people may learn the correct state of things as they now exist in the South, which will enable them to act understandingly and with justice to all concerned."

The General is taking a trip through the State. While here the other day he is reported to have said, after being informed by a brother officer that "these provisional governments are a fizzle," that "he was fearful that it would be so, and that the results so far show that we had commenced reconstructing these disloyal States too soon by at least four years; that it was unreasonable to suppose that these States would regard or respect the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, even if they were forced to ratify the same in order to secure their return to the Union. After which event it was apparent from their present conduct that the reign of terror existing in the South before the war would again be realized; that these States can then justly claim the same right to manage their own affairs as is awarded to the Northern States; that it is still more unreasonable to suppose that their representatives in Congress will be reconciled to the existence of the national debt, one of the chief instruments by which they were subjugated, and which they must assist to pay; that, judging from the past, and from the disposition of the Southern people, disloyalty will increase in the South as long as a premium is offered for it, more especially so, when they infer that they are to be treated still more magnanimously.

Hence what have they to fear for promulgating treason and torturing the negroes for sympathising with the Union that the latter assisted to preserve; the officers and soldiers who have sacrificed so much for our sacred cause are not reconciled to the immediate return of these disloyal States to the Union, headed by these treacherous leaders, who cannot be trusted, and who, with their Northern allies, stand ready the moment they are in power to inflict a moral stab in the nation's heart—thus accomplishing the pet desire of their lives, at a time when that nation is weary of war, and after she has bestowed upon the rebels more strength and influence for evil than ever they possessed on the battle field. From that, with the copperhead party in power, comes "free trade," the repudiation of the national debt; also the privilege to these disloyal States to defy the government by re-enslaving the blacks; and finally, that with the assistance of a copperhead administration they will be able to bring about a final separation between the North and the South.

Sketches of the War.

An intelligent correspondent of the Petersburg *Index*, is furnishing that paper with "a leaf here and there through the war." We extract the following:

Jackson returned to the Rapidan, and, during the month of August, our army moved northward by detachments, as Gen'l. McClellan's forces were transferred to the new line of operations. On the 14th, being the last of Lee's army proper which was left in the vicinity of Richmond, we received orders to move directly by rail to Louisa Court House. "Pope is in command of the Army of the Potomac," said the morning's papers, "Lee has moved forward, and the Federal troops are evacuating their camps in Culpepper, and preparing to retreat towards the Potomac."

That night we camped at Louisa Court House, and the next morning commenced the march to Manassas. Longstreet's corps, moving by Waterloo, towards Warrenton Springs, was two days ahead of us, and every exertion was made to increase our speed. The army advanced very rapidly. Jackson's operations on the right, and in rear of Gen'l Pope's line of retreat, prevented any determined resistance to Longstreet's advance, and when, on the morning of the 26th, we drove a body of cavalry from Salem, in Fauquier county, the opposing hosts had already neared their fighting ground, the Union army collecting near the old Bull Run position, Jackson at Manassas Station, in rear of Pope's right flank, and Longstreet just concentrating in front of Thoroughfare Gap. For two days our Division (Anderson's) halted at Salem, and pleasant, memorable days they were. Do you call to mind, old comrade—you with the grizzly beard and towering form—how delicious was the spread of milk and honey at the farm house over the road? Have you forgotten the friends we made—how they supplied us, worn and hungry, with dainties, long, long to be strangers to us—how I borrowed your last money, and took your last ham? I never will. But to return:

It is not my intention, in these papers, to attempt criticisms of the battles or campaigns in which we bore part. I would betray my ignorance, and besides, be forced into a length and study which I could not give—so, 'tis merely as a repetition of the impression produced at the time, on a very young soldier, that I record the military events of the next few days.

Thoroughfare Gap was the only direct route by which Longstreet could effect a junction with Old Stonewall. Fifteen miles separated the two corps of Lee's army, and the Federal commander, by holding this almost impregnable gap, would gain the opportunity of using his own thoroughly concentrated force against our detachments separately.

This is said to have been Pope's plan, and his friends claimed that failure on the part of one of his subordinates to execute the direct order given him, was the cause of its miscarriage. Be that as it may, on the evening of the 28th of August, the First Corps, headed by Gen. Hood's Texans, filed into the narrow gorge leading to the Gap. A heavy struggle for its possession was anticipated by our Commander, and a halt was made that the whole corps might arrive in easy supporting distance before any demonstration was made. Then every disposition for the engagement of the entire force was made. It was an anxious hour! On its events depended the fate of the army of the Country, and the firing now heard in the direction of Jackson' position brought the fear that already he was overpowered. Two brigades clambered up the rugged hillsides, essaying a surprise on the flank. 'Twas labor in vain, for scarcely had our skirmishers struck the enemy before the latter reured. In less than an hour the column had passed through the pass, and the danger was over. Still the situation was precarious, and there was a world of anxious meaning in the dispatch of General Lee, dated next evening, "Nothing determined yet. Anderson not yet up." On the 29th, Longstreet, pushing forward, found the enemy in position about a half mile north of Gainesville, their line almost at right angles with the one occupied by General McDowell at first Manassas, and in some cases passing over the same ground. A severe engagement ensued, in which some ground was gained, and at night fall the junction with the 2nd Corps had been effected, and the army was in readiness for battle.

All that night we toiled wearily on—faint, from hunger, weary and haggard with sleeplessness! At five o'clock we entered the lines, and were massed in bivouac. In five minutes a thousand fires were brightly blazing in the forest, knapsacks were converted into pillows, guns stacked, horses uncaddled, and we fell into a heavy sleep which had not even one dream of the morrow. Not long, however, were we destined to enjoy it; in the darkness and confusion, we had inexplicably passed beyond our lines, and were lying in a few hundred yards of a hostile battery. A courier dashed up with this intelligence, and a hurried change of base was the instantaneous consequence of his message. Much grumbling, and some very hearty objurgations greeted those who undertook the waking of the sleepers, but as soon as their eyes and ears were sufficiently opened to enable an understanding of *the cause* of the move, a cheerful alacrity was displayed, doing infinite credit to that prudence, which, as it is the better part, must be an element of courage. I remember very distinctly my finding it convenient to lead my horse off without taking time to buckle the straps of saddle or bridle, and there was not apparent on any side that elaborate completion of toilette which would indicate a belief in the old proverb, "More haste, less speed." A drowsy, sullen, silent tramp of half an hour, brought us to that part of the stage on which, as the reserve, we were to await our turn to enter the bloody drama.

We halted in a few feet of General Lee's Headquarters, and when our Division Commander reported his men broken down, and nearly famished, the chieftain answered in the kindest way—"I know that, General. Let them rest while we have something cooked for them. I shan't use the poor fellows unless an absolute necessity arises, and then"—

"You will find them willing, Sir," replied General Anderson, and we all felt so.

An editorial in the Washington *Chronicle*, (the Government organ,) of a few days since, says:

A very strange doubt or misconstruction exists in regard to the effect of the President's pardon upon the property rights of the party pardoned.

It appears that the President has the authority of Congress for granting amnesty and pardon for all offences against the United States committed during the late rebellion, and that he has exercised the power thus conferred by restoring all property rights to the parties, even where legal proceedings had been instituted, but not consummated. If the proceedings are begun under this act of confiscation in any Court of the United States, the pardon has the effect of quashing them on payment of cost by the party pardoned.

East Tennessee---Murders and Violence of Daily Occurrence.

From a letter written by a gentleman at Bristol, the Memphis *Bulletin* extracts the following items:

Mr. Mimms, a worthy citizen of East Tennessee was brutally murdered in his own yard at Morristown a few days since. No cognizance whatever was taken of the deed by the authorities.

The M'Dowells and other leading families have been forced to leave Greenville to save their lives.

Where peace once prevailed now anarchy reigns supreme. Murders and violence daily occur, at which it seems Heaven could but blush.

A lady in Jonesboro', writing to a friend in this city, July 29th, expresses the opinion that in six months there will not be a respectable Southern family in that town, or surrounding country that can possibly get away.

It is also stated on good authority that Capt. Lenoir, late of the rebel army, was recently taken from his house at Lenoir, East Tennessee, carried into the woods and murdered in cold blood. The parties who perpetrated this outrage are unknown.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADY TEACHER WANTED!

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to C. B RIDDICK.
Kittrell's Depot N. C.
Aug 24-10t.

FOR SALE.

2 FINE Double Case Gold WATCHES,
1 doz. large size Silver Forks,
1 " small size " "
1 " large Silver Spoons,
1 " small " "
1 " heavy Silver Ladle,
2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls—all solid Silver.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 24-3t.

NOTICE.

THE Committee to Administer the Oath of Amnesty will meet at the Court House on the 24th, and daily thereafter until otherwise ordered, between the hours of 10 A M, and 12 M, and from 3 to 4 P. M. It is hoped the people will come forward promptly.

D. A. WICKER,
M. B. ROYSTER,
J. C. REED,
Aug. 24-2t.

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.
Aug. 24-tsep20.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,
Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.
DR. W. R. MILLER.
August 10-1m

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,

and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 18 1m*

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants

And Attorn's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE

GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops, Starch and Chocolate
Aug. 22. 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosine Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a for physician. Also a complete travelling basket.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t

FOR SALE.

CRUS and Brown Sugar.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

A distressing accident occurred at or near the N. C. Depot on Tuesday. It appears that the soldiers had been amusing themselves at times, shooting at persons, blacks particularly, with corn. On Tuesday a soldier, it is presumed not anticipating any serious consequences, shot a lad formerly belonging we believe, to Mr. James Litchford, with corn. The boy, however, immediately fell at the discharge of the gun, the load entering his breast. The boy was taken up and carried home where every attention was given him, but he died on yesterday morning. We simply state what we hear. The soldier, it is said, left in double quick time when he saw the boy fall.

Numbers of gentlemen are frequently visiting the city at present on business. We are always glad to see them, but we presume they are not anxious to have their business announced to the public, hence we do not publish their arrivals. We presume when they desire to see their names in print, they will report themselves at the offices for that purpose.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The proposed visit of the President to Richmond, suggests the propriety of a movement to invite him, to extend his visit to this City if possible. This is his native City. Let therefore, the Mayor of the City call a town meeting. Let it be a full meeting. And let our people extend to the President a warm and hearty invitation to visit Raleigh.

STATE CONVENTION.—The following gentlemen are named in the several Counties for the Convention:

Lincoln. John Phifer, William Alexander and W. P. Bynum.
Gaston. Dr. Wm. Sloan.
Mecklenburg. Alexander McIver, J. Harvey Wilson.
Surry. H. P. Waugh.
Caldwell. Rufus L. Patterson.
Wilkes. C. J. Cowles and P. Horton.
Forsythe. J. G. Lash and J. H Starbuck.
Moore. A. R. McDonald and Bryan Tyson.

The Salisbury *Banner* says that so far as Rowan is concerned, "it is thoroughly pacified and reconstructed, and we suppose it is the same throughout the State." Not exactly. We are only going through the process, and hope to be reconstructed after Congress shall recognise us. We are afraid they are getting on rather fast in Rowan.

The editor of the Newbern *Times*, in its issue of the 22d writes nearly a column, he says, to inform its readers that there is nothing afloat worth writing about. We advise its readers to stand aloof when he does get something. They may expect an *avalanche*.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.—This desirable watering place, though opened late this season, is still the resort of every body who can command the leisure and the cash. It is a delightful resort.

ENROLLING BOOKS.—Enrolling books have been sent to every County in the State, for the purpose of enrolling the voters and giving them certificates. If any County finds it convenient to have more of these books, they can be procured in any number that may be necessary at the Governor's office.
Standard.

Farewell Order of General Kilpatrick.

On severing his connection recently with the Third division of cavalry, this officer addressed them the following order:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 28.

HEADQS. OF CAVALRY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Lexington, N. C., July 25, 1865.

Soldiers of the Third Cavalry Division:—The order has at last reached us which will send you to your various homes, and sever forever the military organization of which we have been most justly proud; and now, although I know full well that this order will gladden your hearts and the hearts of many anxious, loving friends at home, yet to me the duty of writing a few farewell words to men who are endeared to me by the strongest ties, formed amid dangers, trials and hardships, weary marches and brilliant victories, shared alike in a sacred cause, is the saddest of my life.

From the time you first gave me, a stranger from the army of the East, a soldier's welcome, up to this parting hour, I have witnessed only that cheerful obedience to orders, patient endurance of hardships, and glorious enthusiasm on the field of battle that ever characterise the true soldier, and have for you wrenched from a brave and determined foe on every field of battle the laurel crowns of victory.

I have not the words that can express my full appreciation of the entire command, or sufficiently thank officers and men for the encouragement and personal kindness I have ever received.

I can only say now, as I have often said before, that when worn out and hungry, ignorant of the object, you have marched and fought through the day, and without a murmur struggled all night through the swamps of the Carolinas, or on some doubtful field like Lovejoy's Station, Waynesboro' or Monroe's Crossroad, when all seemed lost, you rallied to the bugle's call, and by reckless bravery, such as the world never saw, rode down your foe, then as now I cried, "God bless the brave soldiers," and my parting words to you now are, 'God bless you." A grateful republic, with its great warm heart full of gratitude and love, may and will build towering monuments to your fallen comrades, and praise forever in song and story your glorious deeds, but it can never know how much it owes to you and your comrades, living and dead.

But the proud thoughts of duty nobly done—that you helped to uphold the honor of our flag, and save and purify the nation—is all the reward you will need; and as the record of your fame is pure and spotless, so let your actions in the future be. In civil life remain true to those principles for which you have risked so much, and by precept and example strive to crush out every semblance of discord and disloyalty throughout the land, and perpetuate forever universal freedom and the unity of States.

By command of
Major General J. KILPATRICK.
LEWELLYN G. ESTES, Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant Colonel.

LATE NEWS.

Later From Europe.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Crime in London.

Another Defalcation in New York.

&c., &c., &c.

Later from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, August 20.—The Steamer Belgian, from Liverpool at 1 P. M on the 10th and Londonderry next day, passed this point last night.

The United States frigate Niagara, from France, passed Plymouth on the 8th, bound to New York.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, held in London on the 7th, it was resolved to convert the preference shares into consolidated eight per cent preferential stock, and to issue additional capital to the extent of £80,000 sterling to complete the present cable and construct and lay down a second.

A terrible tragedy had occurred in London. A man took three children to lodge temporarily at a coffee house, and murdered them all in their beds by suffocation, and then escaped.

It was rumored in Paris that reinforcements to the extent of six thousand troops were on the point of being sent to Mexico—three thousand from France and three thousand from Algeria.

The new propositions from Prussia to Austria relative to the Schleswig-Holstein question, were under consideration, and it was reported that, if they fail, Austria will urge the Federal Diet to recognize Austinberg as a Sovereign Duchy.

The cholera is still spreading at Constantinople.

The Guerilla Ferguson—His own Statement of His Case.

NASHVILLE, August 18.—The *Dispatch* of tomorrow morning will contain the account of a long and interesting interview between the local editor of that paper and the noted guillera chieftain, Champ Ferguson, now on trial in this city. The interview was granted by Major General Thomas.

This is the first correspondence he has had since his arrest with his counsel. He gives a complete history of his career, and expresses himself freely on everything relating to the charges against him. He denies ever having committed many of the acts charged against him, and states that those whom he killed were seeking his life, were in arms hunting him down and waylaying him. He says he has never harmed a Federal soldier in regular service. He has taken many prisoners. He states that he could not have been taken in ten years if he had remained in Clinton county, Kentucky, his home, and not surrendered; that he surrendered in good faith, as a regular Confederate officer, not anticipating prosecution.

News from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—General Beauregard's house was surrounded a few nights since, and Beauregard, with others, were kept in a cotton press till morning.

It was supposed that Kirby Smith was concealed in the house. A gentleman much resembling Smith was mistaken for him.

Beauregard complained to General Sheridan of the manner in which the military invaded his house, the officers in command not being in uniform.

Gen. Sheridan was greatly annoyed at the occurrence, and righted the matter with General Beauregard.

Hon. Jos. H. Bell has been appointed Secretary of State in Texas.

Guerilla Outrages in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, August 20.—Some soldiers left Jackson, Tennessee, a few days ago, to hunt up horses that had been stolen, but they were attacked by a large number of guerillas, and being driven back, they were obliged to abandon their horses.

They reported that three soldiers were killed after being captured by the guerillas. Two guerillas have been captured.

The New York Frauds—Suit Against Ketchum & Son.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Washbury Bank this morning commenced a suit against Morris Ketchum & Son for $72 000 balance of $100,000 deposited with the latter parties.

The excitement over the Ketchum frauds is subsiding and "all is quiet in Wall street." Mr. Hiram Ketchum will be able to pay about forty cents on the dollar of the claims against him.

[Special Despatch to the New York News.]

Cabinet Changes.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—As I stated to you, when I announced to you that Jefferson Davis would be tried by a civil tribunal, three or four weeks ago, you may depend upon what I now say, that Secretary Staunton will be removed from the Cabinet. So will Mr. Harlan retire and a successor will be appointed in the place of Attorney General Speed. These important changes will take place within a few weeks.

Expatriation.

Major John B. Castleman and Lieutenant Wm. E. Mumford, of the Rebel army, arrested last winter as spies within our lines, and confined at Indianapolis, have been paroled by the President to leave the country immediately, never to return.

Great Fire at Quebec—Sixty to Eighty Buildings Destroyed.

QUEBEC, Aug. 18.—At 11:30 last night, a fire broke out in a house on the corner of Curran and Queen streets. It was occupied by Jean Paget, grocer. The flames extended, despite the utmost exertions of the firemen, along Curran, Queen, Richardson and King streets, destroying between sixty and eighty buildings. The loss is not yet ascertained.

To be Mustered Out.

Orders have been issued from the War Department for the immediate discharge of 29,000 officers and men from the following Departments: Middle Department, 6 000; Washington Department, 8,000; Kentucky Department, 5,000; North Carolina Department, 8,000; Mississippi Department, 2,000.

Sentence Commuted.

We understand that the sentence of death passed by the military court at Cincinnati on G. St. Leger Grenfell, a British subject, convicted of aiding prisoners of war at Camp Douglas to escape, has been commuted by the President into imprisonment for life at hard labor at the Dry Tortugas.—*Wash. Cron.*

LATEST NEWS.

We are indebted to our friend Mr. Harris, news agent, for New York dates to the 21st.

Nothing further has been learned from the Cable.

A rupture is threatened between Austria and Prussia in reference to the Schleswig Holstein question and the Duke of Augustenburg.

Difficulties of no very serious nature continue to occur in South Carolina, between the civil and military officers.

Mexican affairs still continue unsettled. What will be the policy of the United States or the course of Maximilian, is not known.

The excitement in reference to failures in New York is settling down.

It is understood at Washington that pardons will not hereafter be granted through the influence of attornies.

GENERAL NEWS.

General Scott has returned to New York from West Point; is in good health, and reads without "specs."

In the recent South American naval battle the Brazilian loss was 300, and the Paraguayan 1,800.

A negro named Jack Skinner, formerly the property of C. Skinner, of Perquimons county, N. C., was arrested in Norfolk Friday, upon the charge of having committed a rape upon the person of Mrs. Nancy Lamb, aged sixty years.

A BUREAU OF PARDONS.—The *Republican* of Thursday says: "The creation by the President of a Bureau of Pardons, with an able and fair man at its head, has been recommended, and is now under consideration by him."

COTTON FROM A NEW QUARTER.—As an evidence of the stimulus applied to the home production of the necessaries of life by the privations of the war, the *Gazette* mentions the arrival of a small consignment of cotton at Alexandria, on Thursday. It was good middling—short staple—grown in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and sent to a commission firm in Alexandria.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH NORTH CAROLINA.—The Postmaster-General has just concluded to contract with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company, for the daily conveyance of the mails between Weldon and Raleigh. This re-establishes continuous postal communication between the Northern States and the capital of North Carolina.

A New Orleans correspondent says the property of Jno. Slidell, comprising 842 lots and squares of ground, with stores, dwelling houses, and a banking house, were sold for $100,410. Before the war it was estimated at $300,000. Had the war not taken place, it is estimated that Mr. Slidell would have been worth about $2,000,000.

We notice, by the Boonville (Ind.) *Enquirer*, that all the negroes in that town have been notified to leave the place under penalty of being expelled by force. It appears that the returned soldiers are the leaders in this "notice to quit," and propose, if the negroes do not heed the warning given them, to proceed in a forcible and illegal manner to eject this unfortunate class of the population.

NEW YORK, August 16th.—A party of thirty negroes from the South passed through the city to-day *en route* for Rhode Island, where homes have been provided for them by the Freedmen's Bureau. The *Express* says this is the second party of negroes thus sent to Rhode Island at the Government expenses.

It has been proclaimed by order of General Auger, that the buildings and other Government property located at the several abandoned fortifications around the district, will be handed over to the owners of the land as full indemnity for the use of such land by the Government during the war.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.
Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.
New York Exchange—Small discount.
N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35, Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.
Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.
Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.
Gold and Silver in active demand at quotations.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 22, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	10 00	to	11
Extra Superfine,	9 50	to	10 50
Superfine,	9 00	to	10
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound,	26	to	28
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	40	to	50
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	35
EGGS—per dozen,	40	to	50
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound (retail),	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt,	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	3 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	30	to	35
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			3½
LAMB—per head,	3	to	3 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	3	to	3 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	1
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 25
RICE—per pound,			8

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE
FOR SALE,
AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,
LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two-stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug. 19-2w Agents for J. B. Littlejohn.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores
70 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
Next Door to old Stand [Express Office].
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVE received a choice and well selected stock of Goods. Wares and Merchandise are now ready to supply the demand of their friends and the public. The stock will be constantly replenished, and consists in part as follows:

Dress Goods, Calicoes, White Goods, Mourning Goods, Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., &c.
Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Travelling Bags, Belts and Belt Ribbon, Cord, Whalebone, Hooks and Eyes, Thread,
W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!
A FINE assortment for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.
W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
A CHOICE lot of Family Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Coffee Soaps salt, Pepper, Candles, Vinegar Spices Pickles Can Fruits Sauces, Beef Tongues, Boston Butter, Lemons Foxe's Crackers, Wines and Liquors
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

AN excellant article of Fine Cut, Solace and Yellow Bank Chewing Tobacco; the choicest best brands of Cigars.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRENCH CONFECTIONARIES,
SUGAR, Almonds, Cream Dates, Chocolate, Peppermint, Raspberry Drops, Rock Candy, Figs, Citrons, Raisins, Nuts, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY,
EXTRACTS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
WE will open in a few days the most magnificent stock of Hats ever offered in this market.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
BAGGING, Rope and Twine
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CALL AT TUCKER'S
FOR anything you want and you can get supplied.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
au 14 tf

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.
W. B. GULICK,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of
STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.
Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.
Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 6-tf

KEEP COOL
AND
COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at
Rates as Low as New York Prices.
This is no fiction. Give him a call. au 8 tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BANK NOTES,
AND
NORTHERN EXCHANGE,
BONDS
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Deposits received.
City papers copy. Aug 18-1w

P. F. PESCUD
Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of
FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EX. TRACTS & DYE STUFFS.
WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.
Constantly receiving additions to his stock.
au 7 tf

A. KLINE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,
AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
GROCERIES &c. &c.,
Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts.
au 8 3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,
FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET
THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.
BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,
FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
(*Near old County Wharf.*)
NEWBERN, N. C.
JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
au 8 tf

*** City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.
Office at res. of George Little's au 12-eod6w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING,
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,
DENTIST,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.
He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug 14 ---tlst Jan

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 27, 1865. 31—3m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,
COMMISSION AND PURCHASING
MERCHANTS,
No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.
Dr. JOHN A. BIGGON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.
J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JAMES H. LYNCH, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug 22 d1m

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 18, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 9.

[Extract.]

II. CAPT. M. ADAMS, Assistant Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh, is hereby appointed Commander of the Post of Raleigh, with supervision of all matters heretofore under charge of Post Provost Marshal.

By command of Brig Gen. HAMPTON.
A. MARLAND, A. A. G.

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
OFFICE POST COMMANDANT,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 18, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 1.

IN accordance with Special Order, No. 9, Headquarters District of Raleigh, August 18, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh.
M. ADAMS,
Aug. 19-1w Capt. Comd'g Post.

DAILY SENTINEL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865.

THE ROBBING ROBINS.

[A Rochester evening paper tells this story:—"Several weeks since the ladies of a household washed some articles of lace, a lady's collar, lace undersleeves, &c., and hung them out to dry. A day or two ago an enterprising youngster of the family climed a tree in the yard to explore the contents of a nest that a pair of robbins had built.—He found it occupied by a brood of fleglings, and under them he found the lace which had been missing."—NEW YORK EVENING POST.]

Pretty little pair of thieves,
Hiding 'mid the balmy leaves,
Naught of ill surmising:
Dainty dirdlings, red of breast,
Why you warmed your downy nest,
This way, is surprising;
Naughty robins!

Would not common moss suffice?
Proud ones! why so wondrous nice?
Tell a kindly wisher.
Lace, indeed! there's not a bird
Would not own the thing absurd;
Even a king-fisher;
Peccant robins!

Quite a fairy palace yours,
Merry-hearted epicures,
Reveling together!
O your beads were doubtless high,
When your neighbors you passed by,
Sybarites in feather!
Envied robins!

Has a maid with cheeks a-glow
Wound this collar's woven snow
Round her neck's white wonder?
Have you seen her pearly arms,
Veiling half their dimpled charms,
These fair laces under?
Whisper robins!

Ah! be *this* the case you plead,
E'en the court would intercede,
That no cage receive you!
Never jury in the state,
But would envy you your fate,
And at once forgive you,
Happy robins!

Against Dram Drinking.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram drinking, a vice prevalent in his parish, and from which, report said, he was not free himself:

"When ye get up, indeed, ye may take a dram, and another just before breakfast, and perhaps another after, but dinna always be dram drinking.

If you are out in the morn, you may brace yourself up with another dram, and perhaps take another before luncheon, and some, I fear, take one after, which is not very blamable, but dinna be always drinking.

Naebody can scruple for one just before dinner, and when the desert is brought in, and after it is taken away, perhaps, and, one it may be twa, in the course of the afternoon, just to keep you frae drowsing or snoozing, but dinna always be dram drinking.

Afore tea, and after tea, and between tea and supper, is no more but right and good, but let me caution you, brethren, not to be always dram drinking.

Just when you start for bed, and when you're ready to pop into't, to take a dram or two is no more than a Christian may lawfully do.

But, brethren, let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned or may be ye may pass the bounds of moderation."

"The times are so hard I can scarcely manage to keep my nose above water," said a husband the other day to his wife, who was importuning him for a new dress. "No," she replied with some asperity, "but you manage to keep it above brandy easy enough."

A NEW JOURNAL.—We have been shown a copy of a new paper, called the "Black Republican and Office Holder's Journal." Pluto Jumbo is editor and proprietor, and it bears as a motto, "God and the negro are our only hope."—H. W. Beecher. The prospectus is set forth in the following notice:

"All dem dat scribes to dis yere paper will hab a portrait of de editor thrown in. White folks can take dis paper if dey pays in advance.

Tickler tention paid to white advertisements, which am paid dubble price, and hot corn for sale in de basement.

Nossin to go in dis paper till it hab been inspected by de Loyal League."

Cotemporaries of the press are cautioned in the following language against stealing the thunder of the "Black Republican":

"As dis paper am de organ ob Wendle Flip, darfore all de orations ob dat genbleman will pear in dese columns, and dem dat takes em out and puts em into dar own paper will be pusecuted cording to law."

An advertisement appears for a boy "to keep flies off de Editor's heel, and a white boy to do de dirty work ob de office."

A parsimonious sea captain answering the complaints of his men that the bread was bad, exclaimed, "What! complain of your bread that is made from flour? What do you think of the Apostles? they ate 'shew bread,' made from old boots and shoes."

"Want to see Grant mighty bad, do you?" said a blue-coated veteran to the people crowding aboard the cars the other morning, on their way to the capital to get a squint at our famous General. "Well, why in thunder didn't you come down to the front, when he wanted to see you, hey?"

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865 appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and that the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as afore-said, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not heretofore kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with as emblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the Job press and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c., and be in the highest style of the art. Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer," in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi-weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; but as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, discussions of constitutional law and obsolete opinions, as well as original moral and economic essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in clear exception to binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State rights doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a result of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factious or partizan on the other. Its political axioms will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive, in our own people the flame of civil liberty and jealousy for their inalienable rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of mutual and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of poverty and ignorance. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

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First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, SEN.

Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welle, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Robt C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Winfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, East of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. CO'NOR, 45th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDOWALD.

Provost-Marshal-General of Raleigh, the ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. ARMOUTH.

Post Commissary Office, on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z. LAURAN.

Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITELEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTUS HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Carmon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Ted R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsey, of Wake Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.